



KING COUNTY

# **An Analysis of Services for Women in the King County Adult Detention System**

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For:

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## **Executive Summary**

Women are an increasingly visible population in the criminal justice system, both in jails and in prisons. All over the United States, jail and prison administrators and policy makers are trying to catch up with the growth of women offenders by developing programs and services that meet their needs. In 1996, former King County Detention Manager, Art Wallenstein commissioned the creation of a guide for women leaving the detention system, the first step to addressing the specific needs of incarcerated women in our County.

The numbers of women in jail both nationally and in King County have been increasing steadily for the past ten years, however in King County women represent about 12 percent of the overall population in the adult detention system. Research literature points to the need for specific services for women because of the range of issues they present upon arrest—parenting, substance abuse, housing issues, untreated health and mental health problems. Women offenders experience many issues different from those of their male counterparts.

For the completion of this analysis, professionals working with female offenders both in and out of the detention system were surveyed about the status of services for women in the King County adult detention system. These key informants reported primary issues for women in jail to be: mental health, education/employment, lack of community resources and support, domestic violence, parenting issues, substance abuse and housing. The major gaps identified included: appropriate housing resources, discharge planning, job training and education, health/mental health services, and services for women with children. A literature review and study of programs for females in the criminal justice system across the United States yielded similar results.

Women are complex and respond very differently to treatment than their male counterparts. While women and men may both experience addictions or mental health issues prior to incarceration, the root causes are very different. Women in jail have experienced high rates of physical and sexual abuse, a factor known to significantly impact substance use and abuse. This history of trauma is also correlated to Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, a mental health diagnosis seen frequently with women in jail. And, although a male and female may both be parents of the same child, the female routinely retains physical care of the child, presenting her with a host of issues if she enters the detention system. Lastly, while low-income housing is lacking for both men and women, issues such as domestic abuse and poverty impact women at greater rates than men.

To date, the body of research on women offenders is still narrow and jail administrators and community advocates are working to develop and evaluate programs that are tailored to the needs of women offenders. Research suggests that treatment for female offenders must utilize a comprehensive approach that ties in the myriad of social, environmental and emotional factors impacting the lives.

This analysis presents issues facing women in the King County detention system and also provides several recommendations for improving the system. The following are the most frequently reported recommendations:

1. Create a system that links the incarcerated women with community support and resources before she leaves the jail.
2. Establish more housing options for women, including clean and sober housing for women with children and for women in domestic abuse situations.
3. Increase mental health services for women both in and out of the jail.
4. Institute more chemical dependency treatment opportunities for women in and out of the jail.
5. Implement small group counseling opportunities for women in the jail addressing multiple topics including: life skills, domestic violence, self-esteem, job readiness and self-care.

Below are additional recommendations made by key informants and focus group participants.

#### **Other Key Informant Recommendations**

- Because of abuse histories and boundary issues, female halls should be supervised by female staff.
- Implement a program for longer-term inmates to physically keep their children in jail.
- Develop a King County run work release program for women.<sup>1</sup>
- Put a DSHS office near the jail facilities.
- Role models sharing their success with women in the detention system.

#### **Other Inmate Recommendations**

- Allow funds from inmate personal finances to be used for phone cards to call family who cannot accept collect calls.
- Improve the library of books to include self-help books and inspirational, healing literature.
- Arts and crafts classes to help pass the time and increase motivation.
- Increase opportunities for physical activity. Women stated that the yard where exercise is permitted is very cold and they do not have access to jackets.
- Self-help classes on repeat offenders, self-esteem and parenting.
- More NA and AA meetings.
- More access to legal information and legal rights, especially regarding children.

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<sup>1</sup> Currently women from King County go to the State run Helen B. Radcliffe House where their length of stay is significantly shorter than state-released women. A King County run program could tailor to the shorter-term stays more specifically.

## **Introduction**

The Women's Advisory Board is a politically appointed consultative board whose role is to make recommendations to the King County Executive and the King County Council to ensure that the needs, rights and well being of women are taken into account by County government. This year, the Women's Advisory Board made a commitment to investigate issues of importance to women incarcerated in the King County jail system. This analysis of services for women in the King County Department of Adult Detention examines services for women in detention, including how the needs of women in jail are different from those of men. The findings from this report will be used to develop recommendations for improving the detention system that services women in King County.

This report considers the multiple systems involved with housing and serving female inmates—the King County Adult Detention System, social service and treatment agencies, the Department of Health- Seattle & King County, King County Superior Court, offices of public defense, faith groups, and King County and Washington State policy makers. It is the hope of the Women's Advisory Board and the researcher that the information gathered for this study will be a useful tool for policy and program improvement for all of the systems involved.

While reading this report, it is important to keep in mind that the document is an explorative study, not a research project. Due to time and resource limitations, there are numerous issues that could not be addressed in this report. For example, recidivism, a problem among both male and female inmates around the nation warranting detailed exploration, was not addressed because the issue demands long-term investigation and extensive resources. This study aims to give the reader an overview of the state of women in the King County Adult Detention facilities and some ideas for improving the system.

The analysis examined services both in and out of the King County Department of Adult Detention system with particular focus on the King County Correctional Facility (heretofore referred to as KCCF or the downtown facility), the Regional Justice Center (RJC) and the North Rehabilitation Facility (NRF). In addition, a literature review was conducted to learn about other model programs and formulate recommendations for improving services for women in the detention system.

## **An Overview of the King County Adult Detention System**

Criminal justice spending currently consumes more than 63 percent of King County's general fund budget. The King County adult detention system serves more than 3,000 prisoners and works with 36 contracting agencies and 1,000 staff. This includes the County's two maximum-security prison/detention facilities (KCCF in Seattle with 1,697 beds and the RJC in Kent with 896 beds); the Electronic Home Detention with 70 beds; and NRF with 290 beds. In contrast to KCCF and the RJC, which are both traditional adult detention facilities, NRF is a community-based minimum-security jail housing mostly misdemeanor and traffic offenders. Programming is mandatory for residents at NRF and opportunities for engagement in therapeutic programming are much greater than at the other two facilities. Approximately 12 percent of the King County adult

detention population is female (King County Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention Data, 2001).

There are 2 units of women at both the RJC and KCCF. The RJC houses 12 units of men and the downtown jail facility has 12 men's units. Both facilities also house women and men in the infirmary and the psych unit. At the North Rehabilitation Facility there is one dorm of women and five men's dorms.

### **Women in the Criminal Justice System: Who Are They?**

Nationally, women in the criminal justice system are disproportionately women of color, low-income, undereducated and unskilled, and approximately half of female jail detainees report histories of physical or sexual abuse at some point in their lives (Holden et al., 1993). Roughly 75 percent of incarcerated women are mothers, and two thirds have children under the age of 18 (Greenfeld, 1999). While the rate of violent women offenders is on the rise, women in the adult detention system are still more likely than men to enter jail because of drug related charges and less likely to have committed violent offenses (Veysey, 1998).

### **Demographics of Women in the King County Adult Detention System**

Data on recidivism rate, age, pregnancy, marital status and income of female inmates is not easily accessible, either because it is not tracked at all or because the data is tracked by different sources and not compiled. The following demographics are regularly tracked by King County.

#### ***Number of women***

The number of women entering the King County detention system parallels the rise in female offenders nationwide. Currently, women represent approximately 12 percent of the overall jail population. Since 1990, the national adult female jail population has grown by 6.8 percent annually while the male population has grown 4.2 percent (Bureau of Justice, 2000). Since 1990, the incarcerated male population in King County has increased by 4 percent while female inmates have increased at a rate of 10 percent. Between 1990-1999, the number of female inmates in King County grew from 172 to 330 an increase of 92 percent (King County Adult and Youth Detention Data, 2001).

#### ***Length of Stay and Types of Offenses***

King County Adult Detention inmates may be housed in one of the jails for up to one year. If they are sentenced to a longer term, they serve their time at Purdy, Washington State's Women's Correction Center. The King County Adult Detention system houses inmates who are both serving time and pre-sentenced (waiting for their case to be resolved through a trial or negotiation with the prosecutors). This mix of classification status means that inmates stay varying lengths of time, making program planning and implementation a challenge.

While there has been an increase in length of jail stay for both males and females in King County, approximately 75% of females stay seven days or less compared to males who stay an average of 14 days. In 1992, the population of sentenced female offenders made up 13 percent of the population. In 1999, this figure increased to 23 percent. The most common types of offenses that women are booked into the King County Jail include:

Alcohol related traffic (DUI)—18%; Drug related offenses—15%; Theft—11%; Domestic Violence—9%; Prostitution—6%; and Assault—7% (King County Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention Data, 2001).

## **Methodology**

Data for this analysis were collected using key informant interviews, a focus group with women in the downtown jail, and a review of current literature on jail-based and community programs for women detained in jails across the United States.

### ***Key Informant Interviews***

A total of 21 key informants were interviewed for this analysis, beginning with a purposive sample of 11 key informants identified by King County staff. Using the initial group, 10 additional interviewees were identified using the snowball sampling method, whereby individuals already in the sample identify key informants. Key informants included:

- 6 individuals from the Department of Health—Seattle & King County
- 6 representatives of non-profit agencies in the community
- 5 staff members from the King County Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention
- 2 employees from the King County Court system
- 2 individuals from the Washington State Department of Corrections.

The key informant survey consisted of a series of eight questions about the interviewee's major responsibilities with detained women, primary issues facing women in jail, services provided within the King County adult detention system, gaps in services both in and out of the detention system, and recommendations on both the policy and service level, for improvement. (Please see Appendix A for a copy of the full survey). Once the interview was completed, key informants were contacted by phone or email for additional information up to eight times.

Data for the three questions that yielded the most information —primary issues facing women in the jail, gaps in services, and recommendations—were coded and are presented in chart form in the findings section of this report. Data gathered from the remaining questions were analyzed qualitatively and are also presented throughout the body of the findings section of this report.

In addition to telephone interviews with 21 individuals throughout King County, 20 professionals around the country were contacted by email or phone to learn more about model programs in other areas. The majority of these interviewees were selected using the resource list from a 1999 Department of Justice symposium on Women Offenders (Office of Justice Programs, 1999) and follow up contacts generated from these connections. These interviewees provided information about programs for women in their geographic location and referrals to additional resources.

### ***Literature Review***

While the field of gender-specific services for incarcerated women is still understudied, there are several resources that highlight research on women offenders and model programs for female inmates. The National Institute of Corrections and The National



Institute of Justice both maintain clearinghouses of information about female offenders and model programs for this population.

An additionally useful resource was the conference proceedings from a 1999 Department of Justice sponsored symposium on women offenders. This national conference brought together leaders in the field of criminal justice and gender-specific programming. The proceedings from this conference proved to be a useful tool for connecting with individuals on both program and policy levels in the criminal justice field. The resource list from this conference led to numerous author names and research studies which in turn led to a substantial body of literature about women inmates and model programs targeting women throughout the United States.

### ***Focus Group with Women in King County Adult Detention***

In order to learn firsthand about women's experience in the King County Adult Detention system, a focus group at the downtown facility was conducted. The KCCF was selected because the overwhelming commentary from key informants was that the downtown facility, being the oldest and largest, offers females the fewest opportunities for programming. Women from the first floor minimum-security unit were offered the opportunity to volunteer for a focus to talk about what services women in jail need. Twenty women signed up and, of these the jail program manager selected ten. Focus group participants were paid ten dollars for participating in the one and half hour group. On the day of the focus group, four women attended the group. When asked why the other women were not present, the participants responded that many were involved in a new night baking program and were sleeping before beginning their shift at 9:00pm. For a detailed list of questions addressed in the focus group, please see Appendix 2.

### **Findings**

*"Females in the correctional system are mostly young, poor, and undereducated women of color with complex histories of trauma and substance abuse. Most are non-violent threats to the community. Survival and substance abuse are their most common pathways to crime. Their greatest needs are multifaceted treatment for drug use and trauma recovery as well as education and training in job and parenting skills."*

(Dr. Barbara Bloom and Dr. Stephanie Covington, "Gender-Specific Programming for Female Offenders: What it is and Why it is Important," 1998)

### ***Services for Women in the King County Adult Detention System***

Female inmates in the King County adult detention system represent a significantly smaller population than their male counterparts. In comparison to women in prison, women in jail stay for relatively short periods of time, making the implementation of services and programs more challenging. For this reason, while numerous programs for women in prison have evolved over the past decade, services for women in jail have not been tailored to specifically meet the needs of women.

*"I asked for a list of programs of what activities we can do and that was two months ago."*  
-19 year old inmate.

In order to build a law-abiding life, women in the criminal justice system must learn to negotiate a host of systems including, but not limited to: public assistance, housing, family court, child care, education, treatment, health care, mental health care. Research on women in the criminal justice system points to a need for comprehensive services and individualized treatment plans in conjunction with a safe environment in which to engage in any type of programming. A national study examining 67 programs for female offenders reported that the treatment foci mentioned most often by directors of promising programs were substance abuse education (54.8%), substance abuse treatment (46.8%), parenting (43.5%), life skills (41.9%), relationships (37.1%) and basic education (24.2%) (Koons, Burrow, Morash and Bynum, 1997).

In King County, administrators and staff at the three detention facilities that house women all recognize the growing need for programs tailored specifically for female inmates. The individuals most outspoken about the need for services were the female inmates themselves. In the focus group, women reported feeling more overcrowded, ignored and stir crazy. They reported a lack of available activities and supportive programs for women. All of the participants stressed the need for supportive group that would help with self-esteem and general coping while in jail.

In 1996, under the direction of former adult detention director Arthur Wallenstein, a resource guide for women was developed for inmates in the downtown jail. After the construction of the Regional Justice Center, a second guide was created to meet the needs of women in South King County. These recent efforts demonstrate an initial commitment to serving the needs of women in our County. Unfortunately, when asked about the resource guides, women in the focus group for this project reported that they had seen the guide but had not received a copy of their own and did not have access to one.

## Housing

Data from this analysis revealed that adequate and affordable housing was the most frequently noted gap in services for women in the King County adult detention system.

Housing is an issue for women in jail on multiple levels. Oftentimes women in the criminal justice system have burned bridges with family and friends and do not have secure places to stay upon release.

Women in the criminal justice system have high rates of homelessness and low-income housing is difficult to obtain for women without children. There is a shortage of clean and sober housing for all detained women, but particularly for women with children.

When asked what housing resources were available for women leaving the detention system, key informants invariably pointed to the shelter system and in the next breath stated its deficiencies and lack of space.

One community advocate stated, “the only housing available for women leaving the jail is the shelters and that just puts women into the same situations.”

*“It is not only housing we need. It is someone to pick up the person and be the big brother or sister when the person gets out of jail.”*

*--KCD AJD Staff*

The scarcity of available housing often puts women back into abusive, drug-using or unstable housing situations. Oftentimes this lack of secure housing hinders a woman’s chance of regaining custody of her children. Women with drug convictions are unable to live in federally funding public housing, limiting housing options even further. There are

a handful of programs available for women leaving the jail system. Most of these are clean and sober housing facilities and require a certain amount of sobriety to be eligible and follow strict guidelines for dismissal upon relapse.

## Health Care

Historically, women's jail health care services have mirrored those provided to men, with little awareness that women's needs are vastly different. In the past, women offenders were often denied access to reproductive service and pregnant women have had difficulty accessing adequate care including special high-protein meals, routine physicals and exercise required during pregnancy (Koons, Burrow, Morash and Bynum, 1997). The King County adult detention system has made some strides in this area. For example, the Health Department's Moms Plus project for pregnant women has maintained a presence in the detention system for ten years and has made an impact on the number of pregnant women participating in the program. At NRF, women have access to both health and mental health services in their dorms, a service justified by the higher level of need presented at admission to the facility. NRF also offers acupuncture services for women in treatment.

*"The clinic needs more help. After two weeks there is a health screening. There are people with contagious diseases in our room. They are moved but they don't tell us what they had."  
-37 year old inmate*

Health care for women involved in the King County adult detention system seems to be a greater issue for inmates upon release from jail. While some health care services are accessible to women while detained, once outside, free or low-cost services are virtually unavailable for women who are not pregnant or newly parenting. Jail health staff reported that women lack numerous life skills necessary to access health care. Included among these are: transportation, child care, an inability to make future plans and keep appointments, and the tendency for women to use the emergency room instead of a primary care provider.

## Parenting

Women in jail are often the primary caregivers of their children. It has been estimated that two-thirds of women incarcerated in the U.S. have children under the age of 18 (Bloom and Covington, 1998). This means that, when a woman enters the detention system, her incarceration is also affecting her children and their interim caregivers. Key informants reported parenting issues as the second most significant issue (next to mental health) for detained women. Included in the parenting category were: CPS involvement, housing, pre- and post-natal care and parenting skills. Nationally it has been estimated that anywhere from one-half to two-thirds of women in the criminal justice system are parents and, while this is not a figure that is regularly tracked and monitored by King County, NRF staff have estimated that 50 percent of their female inmates are parents.

*"My son is 21/2 years old. This is emotionally hard on us. I wake up at night and cry. I don't know what to tell him. I don't want to tell him I am in jail. We need classes to help us. What do we say to our kids?  
-19 year old inmate*

When a mother enters the detention system, she may then become involved with Child Protective Services. If she receives public assistance, she is in danger of losing her

benefits and her housing may be at risk. The children will likely move to a new home to be cared for. They may be forced to change schools or child care centers and suffer emotional stress from being separated from their mother. Once a mother is released from jail, she must pick up all of these pieces—find a new job, a new home, get the children back into school and negotiate all of the other loose ends that have come apart while she was in jail.

### **Services for Parents**

The Moms Plus program, offered through the Department of Health, Seattle and King County, targets incarcerated women with substance abuse issues both downtown and at the RJC. Pregnant women who participate in the Moms Plus program must be willing to attend treatment and, if they comply with their treatment plan, are offered pre- and post-natal care and general case management services for up to a year after they give birth. One limitation of Moms Plus is that case managers are unable to enroll new clients if they have already delivered. When this occurs, the clients are referred to an organization called Parent Child Assistance Program (P-CAP), formerly known as the Birth to Three Program. P-CAP can enroll parenting women up to six months post-partum and work with the family until the child is three years of age. P-CAP advocates provide assistance in the areas of drug and alcohol treatment, family planning, child safety and stability, and the prevention of future alcohol or drug affected children.

The North end Rehabilitation Facility also offers parenting classes through a public health nurse as well as a family care program where significant others, spouses and loved ones can come into the facility and work with the detained male or female and a counselor.

Despite these existing services, detention staff, community members and inmates all stress the need for more in-house services targeting parenting and childbirth education.

### **MOMS: One Model Program for Parents**

The MOMS project (Maximizing Opportunities for Mothers to Succeed) in Alameda County, California combines intensive individual and group training, case management, housing assistance and other services during incarceration with a range of community-based post-release services including access to substance abuse, mental health and primary services. The goal of the program is to establish critical linkages to community resources prior to release, thereby facilitating a positive transition from incarceration to a healthy lifestyle.

### **Substance Abuse**

Nationally between 1986 and 1996, the number of women incarcerated for drug offenses increased by 888 percent (Mauer, Potler and Wolf, 2000). Substance abuse is the most common psychiatric disorder among female offenders (Bloom and Covington, 1998). According to data collected from the National Institute of Justice's Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program, 67 percent of females arrested in 1994 tested positive for drugs. Lifetime prevalence rates of alcohol abuse/dependence disorders also reveal that

females are more than twice as likely than males to be diagnosed with substance abuse disorders (70.2 percent of female arrestees compared with 32.4 percent of males) (Levin et al. 1998).

*"We expect addicts to have the same socialization skills that we have. They don't have those skills. We need to understand the disease of addiction so that we can help them follow up [with treatment]."*

--Community Advocate

From 1994-1997, the North Rehabilitation Facility operated a national demonstration project funded by the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. The intensive treatment program, Incarcerated Women's Recovery Program, offered prevention, education and treatment opportunities for the participants. The program stopped in 1997 with a loss of funding, however in November of 1996 a new program, Stages of Change, was introduced to both men and women at NRF.

Stages of Change is based on a curriculum that provides a structure, conditions and tools that lead residents through each stage of change. Stages of Change also offers groups for women at the Regional Justice Center, however space for these groups is limited and they are not offered regularly.

All of the King County Detention Facilities offer Narcotics Anonymous (NA) and Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) groups, however according to women in the focus group, these are not consistently offered. While women on the higher-security ninth and tenth floors at the downtown jail have access to AA and NA groups, women in minimum-security on the first floor are not afforded such groups.

*"I am not a criminal, I'm a drug addict and I need some help. There need to be more support groups for those who want help and have problems."*

-27 year old inmate

### Drug Court

The King County Drug Diversion Court is a pre-adjudication program that gives eligible defendants the opportunity to participate in drug treatment instead of incarceration. Eligible defendants have the option to participate in the program or proceed with traditional court processing. After choosing to participate in the

*"When you do drug court you end up back here. I've heard the people are not ready. People use it as an escape out of jail."*

-42 year old inmate

program, defendants come under the court's supervision and are expected to attend treatment sessions, undergo random urinalysis, and appear before the drug court judge on a regular basis. Thirty percent of drug court clients and graduates are female.

Drug Court accepts cases in which the defendant has been arrested on felony drug possession

charges, has no previous adult convictions for violent or sex offenses, and no other pending cases. Since 1994, there have been 5713 drug court defendants, 1763 have entered treatment and 386 have graduated. Currently there are 423 active drug court defendants.

Once agreeing to participate in drug court, the participants' treatment is paid for and clients must appear before the judge once a month to report progress. Women

who participate in drug court experience the same issues as other women offenders. Forty percent of women participating in drug court have been treated for or seen someone for mental health issues (KC Drug Court data, 2000). They often have active CPS cases, severe abuse histories and many have tenuous housing situations. Finding stable housing is often one of the biggest hurdles for women participating in drug court because there are few residential treatment facilities that accommodate women with children.

#### **The Women's Network: A Treatment Model for Female Offenders**

In Maricopa County, Arizona, several service delivery systems came together to address the increase in female substance abusers in the criminal justice system. Partners include the Adult Probation Department, Maricopa County Sheriff's Office, Pretrial Service Agency, Arizona Department of Health Services, and Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime. These partners committed to joining together to create an integrated and coordinated system of assessment, supervision and delivery of services for substance-abusing women in Maricopa County. Case managers match clients with available resources and track if the client has received the services outlined in the case plan.

## **Mental Health**

The King County Adult Detention System is the third largest mental health housing facility in Washington State next to Eastern and Western State Hospitals. The downtown facility houses 160 mentally ill inmates and roughly 15 percent of the general population receives at least minimal mental health services. Compared to men, there are disproportionately higher rates of women in the mental health unit of the King County adult detention system. Key informant data for this analysis revealed that mental health was the most frequently reported issue experienced by women in the King County adult detention system. Adequate mental health services were also reported as one of the gaps experienced by incarcerated women in King County.

*"We need to be more sensitive to the emotional difficulties women have when they are locked up. Women have more daily issues, emotional issues. They need more support."*  
--King County Court staff

Unfortunately, mental health services inside the jail are grossly inadequate to meet the

*"I should be on depression pills. If I say I need mental health help, they're going to put me on the 7<sup>th</sup> floor [mental health unit]. I'm afraid."*  
-19 year old inmate

extreme needs of women in the system. While detained, inmates, both male and female, get minimal services. According to one jail staff, "they get virtually nothing—assessment, diagnosis and meds to keep them alive." Over the last few years, the presence of women in the mental health unit has increased, a phenomenon that some speculate may

be attributable to an increased awareness mental health issues by staff in the jail.

According to the Bureau of Justice, nearly 8 in 10 mentally ill offenders report some history of sexual or physical abuse (Bureau of Justice, 1999). Due to this high incidence of abuse, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is seen widely among this population, and some mental health professionals within the jail system speculate that, because PTSD

is so rampant among female inmates, it often goes undiagnosed. All of the women in the focus group voiced a need for someone to talk to. One woman stated that she used the chaplaincy program as a resource for someone to help her with her problems.

### **Mental Health Court**

Mental Health Court is staffed by a judge, prosecutor, defender, treatment court liaison and probation officers. The court offers misdemeanor offenders with mental illness a single point of contact within the judicial system with the hope that this streamlining will eliminate barriers to accessing appropriate mental health treatment. Clients can be referred to Mental Health Court from a variety of sources including jail psychiatric staff, police, attorneys, family members and probation officers.

Of Mental Health Court participants last year, 29 percent were women and 71 percent men. Some drug court staff speculate that the lower rates of females may be due to the fact that many women have been identified as “street women” or prostitutes and already suffer from some form of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). In other words, symptoms of PTSD are so common in female inmates that this behavior is actually considered normal, thereby leaving many women undiagnosed.

### **Domestic Violence**

Between one and one and one-half million women in the U.S. are victims of violence by an intimate partner each year. Numerous studies have shown that approximately 90 percent of women in the sex trade have been battered by a member of their family, and more than 70 percent have been sexually abused between the ages of 3 and 14 (U.S. Department of Justice, 1999).

Abuse history among female offenders in both childhood and adulthood was the third most frequently reported issue by key informants. Many key informants reported that female inmates often have some experience in the sex industry, which can often be linked to substance abuse among inmates.

*“I want to go to domestic violence class, but in the five weeks I have been here, it has only happened once.”*  
-27 year old inmate

*“There is a lot of abuse history for women in jail. They have had a horrendous past.”*  
--King County Court staff

While there are some services for victims of domestic abuse with the adult detention system, key informants clearly expressed a need for more. Factors such as low self-esteem and an inability to protect oneself are some of the issues reported to contribute to the continued victimization of women cycling through the adult detention system. The KCCF offers one group per week to women through the

Salvation Army's Catherine Booth House. This person also meets with women individually when needed. At the RJC, the Seattle Indian Health Board comes in regularly to provide a domestic violence education workshop for interested minimum-security women.

## Education, Job Training and Employment

In the King County adult detention system, while there is some programming for women, the bulk of educational, vocational and support programs are targeted toward the larger population of males in the system. Because male and female populations cannot be mixed, coordinating educational and vocational programming for both men and women has posed a challenge to detention staff and administrators.

Next to mental health and parenting issues, key informants reported employment and education as an issue for women offenders most frequently. Employment and education were also reported as a gap in services for women in the criminal justice system. A survey of female jail inmates in the United States found that over 60 percent were unemployed at the time of arrest and one third were not looking for work. Of the same population of male inmates, less than one-third were unemployed at time of arrest and less than 12 percent were not looking for work (Collins and Collins, 1996). Because female offenders lack employment and oftentimes have not completed high school, providing services while in jail has the potential to fill a critical gap for these women.

*"This is my third felony. I want to work, but you know they do the criminal history check. I need help finding a job."*  
-42 year old inmate

### Work Release

For women who meet the eligibility criteria at the KCCF, there are 22 out of 190 spaces in which female inmates are released from custody in order to work in the community. This program, the Helen B. Radcliffe house is run by the Washington State Department of Corrections and hosts 25 beds for women released from the state system as well. According to staff at Helen B. Radcliffe, women released from the KCCF are frequently at the facility for short periods of time, making it difficult for them to fully engage in the programming available at the house.

### Vocational Training

At both the RJC and KCCF, there are extremely limited opportunities for women to work. Until recently, the RJC had a baking program through Renton Technical College. When this program was in operation, it was not offered to women due to their short length of stay. However, the minimum-security female inmates do have an opportunity to participate in the in-house baking program as inmate workers. Currently only males have the opportunity to participate in the Renton Technical College Custodial Training Program. Women cannot be considered for the Custodial Program due to length of stay and the potential conflict of females cleaning on male housing units (men who participate in the program do not have access to the female units, high security units, or special populations).

*"A lot of women get out [of jail] and they have to work. They have never worked and this sets them up to fail."*  
--Community Advocate

In response to these limited opportunities for females, the KCCF recently implemented a new program which allows the 12 minimum security women to begin working in the kitchen at night. The North Rehabilitation Facility appears to have the most vocational programming available for women, including



recording books for the blind, clerical work, facility maintenance, and peer tutoring.

## Education

The KCCF offers basic education and GED completion programs for both men and women. While the RJC offers the same services for males, they are unable to offer these educational resources to females because the population is too small and turnover too great to maintain a contract with Renton Technical College. Jail staff at the RJC recognize this as a major deficit and would like to be able to provide educational services for women as well. The North Rehabilitation Center offers basic education and GED completion programs, as well as ESL classes and full literacy testing for inmates with learning disabilities.

*“I requested information about getting my GED. It has been 3 weeks and I haven’t heard anything.”*  
-19 year old inmate

*“The people [community groups] coming into the jails are committed, but there are not enough financial resources to go around.”*  
--KCD AJD Staff

## Post-Release Programs

Next to housing, key informants reported the most frequently reported gap in services for women to be discharge planning and links to community support. Many women leave the jail without connections to the community or any plan for what they will do or where they will go.

There are three programs—New Connections, Central Area Motivation Program (CAMP) and Catholic Community Services RJC Outreach Program—that work with inmates to develop aftercare plans and provide ongoing support to released inmates.

Central Area Motivation Program: CAMP offers four different community reentry assistance programs for people leaving both prison and jail. The four programs include: “Ex-offender Work Orientation Program,” sponsored by Washington State Employment Security; “Inmate Community Reentry Assistance Program,”; “Hispanic Community Reentry Assistance Program”; and “Central Area Weed and Seed Offender Reentry Assistance Pilot Project.” The first three reentry programs provide direct job placement, vocation services, case management and support services to people leaving the jail and prison systems. The fourth-mentioned program a federally funded program aimed to help members of Central Seattle reenter the community. This program provides job placement, life skills training, support groups and substance abuse resources. CAMP staff conduct six support groups per week (three each at KCCF and RJC), including one group for Spanish-speaking inmates, per week at each location. In 2000, CAMP served 1137 formerly detained individuals, approximately 30 percent of them female.

New Connections: New Connections is a program of St. Vincent DePaul that started as a joint effort with Catholic Detention Ministries. New Connections provides support services and advocacy to individuals when they leave the KCCF however they do not provide services for women with children. New Connections responds to individual inmates’ requests for services and make the initial one-on-

one contact with the inmate while they are still in jail. Upon release, the inmate can visit the New Connections office on First Hill to follow up with services discussed while detained. In 1999, about half of New Connections' clients were women.

*Catholic Community Services RJC Outreach Program:* The Outreach program started as a volunteer program and now runs on a small grant for approximately ten hours each week. The outreach worker sees between 16-20 women in the RJC and 6-7 in the community each month. The initial intake with inmates takes about ten minutes and is essentially a time for the outreach worker to assess the level of service need of the individual and provide contact information to the inmates for use upon her release. Once out, the outreach worker helps her clients reenter the community by working toward stable housing, treatment, public assistance, counseling, and child care to name a few. This is the only program in the county working with women to facilitate reentry into the community. In September of this year, Catholic Community Services expanded their services to women in the RJC by opening a recovery house for women leaving this system.

## **Recommendations**

Everyone interviewed for this analysis provided extensive information about issues women encounter while detained, as well as gaps in the overall detention system, however the most energy and interest emerged when interviewees were asked to provide recommendations for improving the system. While recommendations ranged widely and oftentimes reflected the specific area of interest of the interviewee, there were definite trends among the ideas. The following summaries detail the most common themes. At the end of the section are additional recommendations made by key informants and focus group participants.

### ***Linkages to Community Resources***

Because women are in jail for shorter periods of time than women incarcerated in the state prison system, opportunities to do longer-term life planning and set up support networks for release are not as available. For example, at Purdy, there is a weekly group for women that helps them prepare for life on the outside. Other than the outreach program at the RJC run by Catholic Community Services, there is very little case management support available for women who are not pregnant or involved with the drug and mental health courts.

Establishing linkages to the outside community was the most common recommendation among informants. The actual layout of such a system varied widely, from building a more formal connection between judges, probation officer and jail staff to one-on-one support for inmates in the community. Others thought that the King County adult detention should dedicate a staff position to provide transitional services between the jail and the community.

### ***Housing for Women upon Release***

Housing is difficult to find for thousands of people in King County, however for women inmates in the detention system, it is almost an impossibility. The most challenging time for women leaving the jail is the transition period. If a woman sets her mind on being

clean or steering clear of prostitution or getting her kids back, she needs to find stable, affordable housing. The available shelter system often puts them back in their previous unhealthy lifestyle as does returning to an abusive partner or drug using home. Transitional housing for women leaving the jail is crucial to helping this group regain control over their lives. Catholic Community Services recently opened such a facility in South King County. This city, state and federally funded project should serve as a model for future housing resources.

### ***Enhanced Mental Health Services for Women in and out of the Jail***

While women get basic health and mental health services while detained, this is an overdue area of service improvement for women in the jail system. Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and other mental health issues related to intense abuse histories must be addressed as a specifically female issue. Experts in the area of female offenders highlight multiple models that incorporate the emotional and cognitive differences between men and women. There are multiple approaches detailed in research literature and we continue to learn from existing programs across the country. Mental health professionals in the jail and community should be allocated sufficient resources to develop a program that addresses the specific mental health needs of women in jail.

### ***More Chemical Dependency Treatment Options In and Out of the Jail***

Key informants stressed the need for more comprehensive drug and alcohol treatment services both in and out of the detention system. Research literature suggests that men and women experience different recovery processes and therefore need to be treated using different treatment models (Ryan, 1981). NRF's Stages of Change program provides limited treatment opportunities for women in recovery while in the jail system, but expanding spaces for women to participate in this program is critical to preparing women to access longer-term chemical dependency treatment upon release.

King County has numerous outpatient and inpatient programs, however spaces are limited and getting enrolled in the program is commonly a significant challenge for female involved in the criminal justice system. Oftentimes women are released from the jails in the middle of the night or on weekends with no place to go. Regardless of their best intentions to get to treatment, this situation sets women up to fail. Women need more coordinated efforts that tie them into the service they are headed for. As one key informant stated, "these women need someone to hold their hands." King County's existing models that combine case management and client accountability such as Drug Court, Moms Plus and P-CAP are on the right track. They create a human connection and linkage to the complexities of the drug and alcohol treatment system, so that when a woman is released, she has an advocate to help her find her way.

### ***Small Group Counseling and Education***

Many key informants stressed the importance of delivering services to a captive group of females. They shared frustration with the wasted hours in jail that could be used as teachable moments for female inmates. Invariably women inmates struggle with complex life circumstances both in and out of jail. The period of time when they are detained is perhaps one instant when they are sober, clean, warm and safe enough to absorb critical information that they might use upon release.

Domestic violence education groups were repeatedly mentioned as an important component for women. Domestic violence in some form affects a high percentage of inmates and, while an educational group may not break the cycle they are in, it will certainly give women information about their options and a sense of support from other women in the group. General life skills including hygiene, budgeting and making appointments was another area mentioned. Many women in jail come from long histories of dysfunction and, due to no fault of their own, lack many of the skills necessary to negotiate as adults in society.

Other small group topics highlighted by interviewees were: self-esteem, job readiness and self-care. One local model implementing an exemplary program is the Young Women's Support Project (YWSP)<sup>2</sup> at the Department of Youth Services. YWSP has effectively developed a gender-specific approach to working with young women in the detention system. Over the last several years the program has had a significant impact on the overall treatment of young women in the system.

### ***Other Key Informant Recommendations***

- Because of abuse histories and boundary issues, female halls should be supervised by female staff.
- Implement a program for longer-term inmates to physically keep their children in jail.
- Develop a King County run work release program for women.<sup>3</sup>
- Put a DSHS office near the jail facilities.
- Role models sharing their success with women in the detention system.

### ***Other Inmate Recommendations***

- Allow funds from inmate personal finances to be used for phone cards to call family who cannot accept collect calls.
- Improve the library of books to include self-help books and inspirational, healing literature.
- Arts and crafts classes to help pass the time and increase motivation.
- Increase opportunities for physical activity. Women stated that the yard where exercise is permitted is very cold and they do not have access to jackets.
- Self-help classes on repeat offenders, self-esteem and parenting.
- More NA and AA meetings.
- More access to legal information and legal rights, especially regarding children.

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<sup>2</sup> YWSP is a program of Powerful Voices. The contact is Katrina Davis, (206) 860-1026.

<sup>3</sup> Currently women from King County go to the State run Helen B. Radcliffe House where their length of stay is significantly shorter than state-released women. A King County run program could tailor to the shorter-term stays more specifically.

## Issues for Further Consideration

In addition to the recommendations provided by key informants, research and review of other nationwide programs and policies revealed several other issues for consideration when implementing changes and improvements in services for women in the King County Adult Detention System.

1. **Release time.** The issue of release time surfaced repeatedly in this study. Unless an inmate is experienced with the system or connected with an advocate to help them request a late release time, inmates are often released in the middle of the night (between 12:00am-3:00am). For women, this policy poses a clear safety risk.
2. **GED and Vocational program access.** At both the RJC and KCCF, access to GED completion and vocational programming is limited for women. This issue may lead to reconsideration of the existing contracts with the agencies providing educational/vocational programs or with rescheduling of activities within the jail system.
3. **Methadone.** Currently women who are already on methadone can continue to receive their dose while detained, however women who are not on a program do not have the option to get on methadone. Beginning women on treatment protocols before leaving the jail would likely have an impact on recidivism.
4. **Drug Laws.** Since 1986, women arrested for drug offenses have increased by 888% nationally. King County has also seen a significant increase in female inmates with drug charges. Reviewing the laws that are detaining high numbers of females and exploring alternatives to incarceration would also decrease the female population of inmates in the King County Adult Detention System.
5. **Improved Data Collection.** Because women's presence in the detention system is increasing steadily, the system must gain a better understanding of their circumstances and needs. Creating an intake form for women that addresses their housing status, if they are pregnant or parenting, their employment status and drug use patterns will provide an ongoing assessment of what services should be available to women.

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## Appendix 1: Key Informant Interview

### Key Informant Interview Survey

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

What is your position title? \_\_\_\_\_

Do you work with women in the KC Adult Detention system? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What are your primary responsibilities? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

In your opinion, what are some of the primary issues facing women in the King County Adult Detention system? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What services does the King County Adult Detention system provide for women? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What do you perceive to be some of the gaps in services for women in the adult detention system? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What recommendations would you make on a systems or policy level to improve services for women in the King County Adult Detention system? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Who else would you recommend I talk to? \_\_\_\_\_

Thank you for your time!!!!

## **Appendix 2: Focus Group Questions**

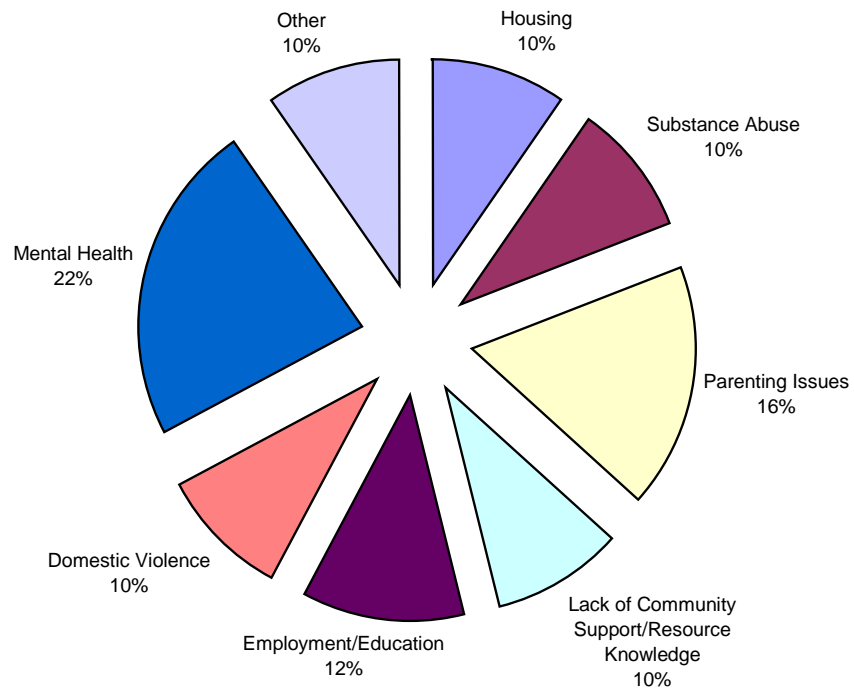
1. What are the reasons women go to jail? Are they different from the reasons men go to jail?
2. What are the primary needs of women in jail?
3. What services do you get while in jail? Health? Treatment? Education?
4. What activities do you participate in while in jail?
5. What kind of support do women you know in the jail have when they leave the jail?
6. What do you see as the main differences between men and women in jail?
7. If you were the director of the King County Jail or Regional Justice Center, what changes or additions would you make to the jail?



### **Appendix 3: Charts**

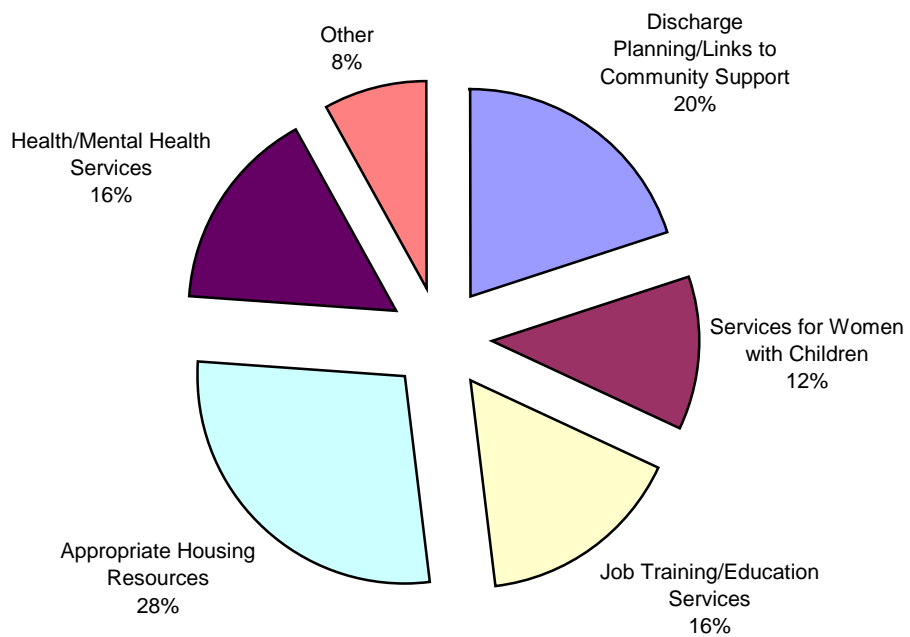
- Chart—Primary Issues for Women in the King County Adult Detention System
- Chart—Gaps in Services for Women in the King County Adult Detention System
- Chart—Recommendation Themes

### Primary Issues for Women in the King County Adult Detention System



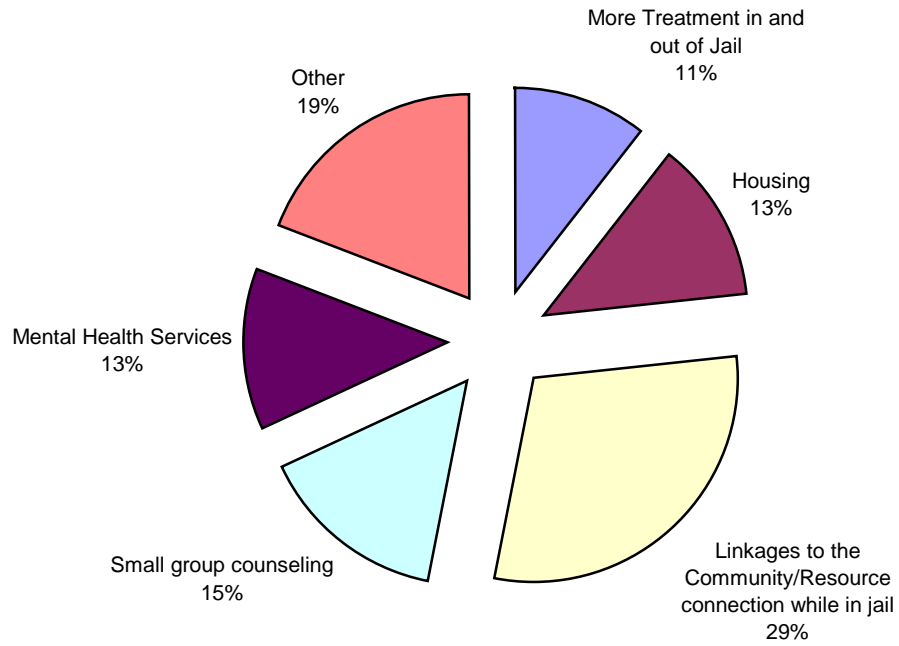
**n=21**

### Gaps in Services for Women in the King County Adult Detention System



**n=21**

### Recommendation Themes



n-21

## Appendix 4: List of Services for Men and Women in the King County Adult Detention System

### Programs for Females King County Department of Adult Detention

The following list details programs that are specifically available for women in the King County Adult Detention system. A program listing for both men and women follows this list.

Program	Number of Women	Location
Electronic Home Detention	9	KCCF
Supervised Release	Varies (up to 105 total men and women)	KCCF/RJC
Talking Books Work Crew	1-4	NRF
Food Lifeline Work Crew	2-4	NRF
Facility Maintenance Work Crew	5-7	NRF
Clerical Work Crew	2-3	NRF
Peer Tutoring	1	NRF
Adult Basic Education	10-15 per session	KCCF
Adult Basic Education	8-12 per session	NRF
Stages of Change	20-25	NRF
Stages of Change	20-25	RJC
Inmate Workers	12	KCCF
Inmate Workers	8	RJC
SIHB Domestic Violence Program	15 per session	RJC
Catherine Booth House Domestic Violence Program	12-16 per week	KCCF
POCAAN	7-10 per session	NRF
Shanti Program	As needed basis	KCCF

<b>KING COUNTY ADULT INMATE PROGRAMS</b>		
<b>Partial Confinement, Special Detention or Community Based Programs</b>		
<b>Program Description/Goal</b>	<b>Target Population</b>	<b>Capacity</b>
<b>Work Release</b>		
WER is a community-based program, which allows inmates to be released from custody in order to work. <u>Goal:</u> Integrate inmates into community via employment; generate revenue; reduce use of secure beds	Any inmate who is approved by the Court and meets program criteria	160 Males KCCH 8 Males Bishop Lewis 22 Females Reynolds
Location: KCCF		
Staff involved in Oversight and Selection: Runette Mitchell. Administrator or Janis Dupuis, Supervisor		
<b>Work Release Work Crew - DOC</b>		
Established through a contract with DOC in 1995 - DOC provides and employee to supervise a work crew that consists of up to 10 male or females	Unemployed inmates in WER (originally were going to be on EHD)	10 male or females
Location: KCCF		
Staff involved in Oversight and Selection: Runette Mitchell. Administrator or Janis Dupuis, Supervisor		
<b>Work Release Work Crew - "Rogers Crew"</b>		
Work crew is supervised by Facilities staff and participants clean areas around the Courthouse, Administration building and Jail.	Unemployed inmates in WER program	6-8 inmates
Location: KCCF		
Staff involved in Oversight and Selection: Runette Mitchell. Administrator or Janis Dupuis, Supervisor		
<b>Work Release Work Crew - Garbage Crew</b>		
One person crew that reports to the Jail loading dock three times a day to help the kitchen with trash removal and any other duties assigned to them.	Unemployed inmate in WER program	1 inmate
Location: KCCF		
Staff involved in Oversight and Selection: Runette Mitchell. Administrator or Janis Dupuis, Supervisor		
<b>Electronic Home Detention</b>		
EHD is a community-based program that allows inmates to reside in their homes while being monitored electronically. <u>Goal:</u> Provide option to secure bed space; integrate inmate into community, generate revenue	Any inmate who is approved by the Court and meets program criteria.	60 Male and Females *Capacity varies depending upon need.
Location: KCCF		
Staff involved in Oversight and Selection: Runette Mitchell. Administrator or Janis Dupuis, Supervisor		
<b>Supervised Release</b>		
Supervised Release is a community-based	Defendants who meet	105 (35 per counselor not including cases

program that provides an alternative to pretrial detention. Persons on the program are under supervision while residing in the community. <u>Goal</u> : Reduce need for secure jail space and FTA's.	program criteria and are approved by the court.	under review)
Location: KCCF and RJC		
Staff involved in Oversight and Selection: Staff reporting to Frank Fleetham, Administrator, Sue Belt or Teri Hansen, Supervisors		
<b>North Rehab Facility</b>		
Established in May, 1981 NRF provides an alternative housing site in a community-based facility. Program is administered by the King County Health Department (Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs Prevention Division). <u>Goal</u> : Provide alternative housing option with emphasis on substance abuse programs. NRF additionally provides job readiness training, work crews, Vipasana meditation program.	Community (minimum) custody inmates who meet program eligibility	Up to 273 in custody male and females + up to 18 out of custody adult male and females sentenced to serve 24-48 hours (DUI commit)
*continued next page		
<b>North Rehab Facility - Specialized Work Crew Assignments</b>		
<b>Work Crew</b>	<b>Target Population</b>	<b>Capacity</b>
Talking Books - Society for the Blind	Only inmates housed at NRF are eligible for below listed crews	1-4 females
Warehouse/Clerical - Food Lifeline		14 males and 2-4 females
Janitorial/Maintenance - Seattle PD		7-9 males
Special Projects - Various		1-3 inmates
Kitchen Crews – NRF		23 males
Facility Maintenance – NRF		21-25 males and 5-7 females
Clerical – NRF		10-11 males and 2-3 females
Peer Tutoring - NRF		2 males and 1 female
Ground and Facility Maintenance - Metro Park and Ride		4 males
Outdoor and landscaping Maintenance - City of Mercer Island		5 males
Outdoor and landscaping Maintenance - City of Shoreline Public Works		6 males
Outdoor and landscaping Maintenance - City of Shoreline Parks Department		5 males
Location: NRF in North Seattle		
Staff involved in Oversight and Selection: Staff reporting to Lucia Meijer, Administrator		
<b>Vocational Programs</b>		
<b>Program Description/Goal</b>	<b>Target Population</b>	<b>Capacity</b>
<b>Custodial Program</b>		
Offered at RJC through Renton Technical College. Class is 10 weeks in length and composed of classroom and lab instruction	Minimum or Medium security male inmates who meet program	15

related to custodial techniques and procedures. <u>Goal</u> : Provide training that will enable inmate to obtain employment.	criteria	
Location:		
Staff involved in Oversight and Selection: Classification staff reporting to Frank Fleetham, Administrator, Sue Belt or Teri Hansen, Supervisors		
<b>Education Programs</b>		
<b>Program Description/Goal</b>	<b>Target Population</b>	<b>Capacity</b>
<b>Adult Basic Education</b>		
Provided by Renton Technical College at the RJC (since '98) and Seattle Central Community College at KCCF (since '91). <u>Goal</u> : Provide inmates with basic education to enable them to obtain their GED certificate (?).	RJC: Minimum-security inmates. KCCF: ?	RJC: 20 students per day. KCCF: ?
Location: KCCF and RJC		
Staff involved in Oversight and Selection:		
<b>Kent School District/Seattle Public Schools and Interagency</b>		
Provided for juveniles who have not completed high school course work. Eligible inmates receive individualized instruction and those at the RJC participate in the independent study program.	Juveniles housed at KCCF and RJC who are not restricted from class participation.	RJC: 8-10 students KCCF: 6-10 students
Location: RJC and KCCF		
Staff involved in Oversight and Selection:		
<b>English as a Second Language (ESL)</b>		
Provided by Clover Park Technical College (intern) since April 2000 with emphasis placed on working with Chinese and Spanish speaking populations.	Medium security inmates housed in the INS unit at RJC.	RJC: 20 students per session.
Location: RJC		
Staff involve in Oversight and Selection:		
<b>Substance Abuse Programs</b>		
<b>Program Description/Goal</b>	<b>Target Population</b>	<b>Capacity</b>
<b>Stages of Change Program</b>		
Stages of change is a four-stage treatment program consisting of 1) Problem Recognition; 2) Commitment; 3) Action and 4) Maintenance. Each stage includes a daily schedule of groups and classes. General time frame for completion is 30 days. <u>Goal</u> : Create conditions and processes that are most likely to bring about sustainable change.	Males: Minimum or Medium Security Inmates housed in L-Unit at the RJC Females: Minimum custody inmates housed in P-Unit at the RJC	64 males; female capacity dependent on available bed space



Locations: RJC		
Staff involved in Oversight and Selection: Classification staff at either KCCF or RJC (who report to an administrator or supervisors at either location. Many referrals for this program are received from Drug Court.		
<b>Inmate Worker Programs</b>		
<b>Program Description/Goal</b>	<b>Target Population</b>	<b>Capacity</b>
<b>Inmate Workers (General)</b>		
Inmate Workers provide labor to supplement functions within the facility, which may include kitchen, laundry, general cleaning and assistance in housing areas. <u>Goal:</u> Provide a pool of inmate workers to support functions within facilities.	Minimum security males and females	KCCF: 147 RJC: 66+10 alternates
Location: KCCF and RJC		
Staff involved in Oversight and Selection: RJC: CPS staff select inmates for inmate worker unit and officers make specific assignments with unit. Officers make selection of workers within each housing unit. KCCF: Officers select inmate workers.		
<b>Inmate Worker Categories</b>		
<b>Inmate Workers (Kitchen)</b>		
Kitchen workers provide support in meal preparation and distribution and are also assigned to related activities (cleaning). Workers may also be assigned to a specific baking crew.	Minimum-security males and females.	KCCF: 60 + 9 Bakers RJC: 40 + females for baking crew (6)
<b>Inmate Workers (Laundry)</b>		
Laundry workers wash, dry and fold facility laundry under the direction of DAJD staff member.	Minimum-security males.	KCCF: 10 RJC: 18
<b>Inmate Workers (Wall Gang)</b>		
Wall gang workers are responsible for cleaning designated areas of both facilities under the supervision of DAJD staff.	Minimum-security males.	KCCF: 3 RJC: 4
<b>Inmate Workers (Commissary)</b>		
Commissary workers assist in distributing commissary items to other inmates and are supervised by DAJD staff member.	Minimum-security males.	KCCF: 4 RJC: 2
<b>Inmate Workers (ITR)</b>		
Workers assigned to ITR prepare bed rolls for incoming inmates and may assist in limited cleaning duties as assigned by DAJD staff member.	Minimum-security males.	KCCF: 6 RJC: 2
<b>Inmate Workers (Unit) - RJC</b>		
Each unit at the RJC has two (or more, depending upon need) inmates designated as unit workers and they assist in a number of duties as directed by the unit officer. Inmates for these positions are selected by the unit officer(s)	Security level of unit in which they are housed.	RJC: 2 (or more) per unit, depending upon need.
<b>Inmate Workers (Tower) - KCCF</b>		
Floor workers perform tasks (cleaning, meal distribution, etc.) within living areas as	Minimum security males and females	KCCF: 18 + 2 infirmary + 2 females

assigned by DAJD staff.		
<b>Inmate Workers (4<sup>th</sup> Floor) -KCCF</b>		
4 <sup>th</sup> floor workers perform tasks (cleaning, meal distribution, etc.) within living areas as assigned by DAJD staff.	Minimum security males	KCCF: 13
<b>Volunteer and Community Supported Programs</b>		
<b>Program Description/Goal</b>	<b>Target Population</b>	<b>Capacity</b>
<b>General</b>		
Volunteer and Community Supported Programs provide direct services to the inmate population. All service providers attend a two-hour orientation and a seven-hour training. Mission: To involve the community during the incarceration period in order to facilitate a more successful transition from custody to community.	Programs are available to most inmates.	Varies, depending on specific program.
Location: KCCF and/or RJC		
Staff involved in Oversight and Selection: Mary Ann Morbley and Karen Pohio, Program Coordinators		
<b>Program Listing</b>	<b>Target Population</b>	<b>Capacity</b>
<b>AA and NA Meetings</b>		
Twelve step program for inmates with alcohol and drug abuse issues	Available to most inmates	Varies
<b>Central Area Motivation Project (CAMP)</b>		
CAMP facilitators do workshops for inmates in English and Spanish and provide information about obtaining employment, shelter, transportation, food and clothing.	Inmates who will be returning to the community.	Varies
<b>Catholic Community Services (CCS)</b>		
Provides assistance to women through their Transitional and Family Support Project with emphasis on those likely to be impacted by the Work First Program. Programs assist women with shelter, clothing food and transportation. CCS also provided pre-employment readiness classes for males plus limited support to some of these inmates.	Inmates who will be returning to the community.	Varies
<b>Hispanic Inmate Assistance Program</b>		
Targets primarily Hispanic offenders who will transition back to the community.	Inmates who will be returning to the community	Varies
<b>The Incarcerated Veteran's Program</b>		
Established in 1996 to address the needs of veterans incarcerated in the KCCF, offering alternatives to jail and referrals to housing, employment services and appropriate treatment.	Inmates who will be returning to the community	Varies
<b>The Veterans Affairs Puget Sound Health Care - Addictions Treatment Center</b>		
Support and referral services for veterans following release from custody. All eligible	Inmates who will be returning to the	Varies

inmates receive assessments while in custody	community	
<b>Domestic Violence Support Services - Salvation Army/Catherine Booth House</b>		
Provides weekly educational class for women who are victims of domestic violence.	Female inmates	12-16 per week
<b>Domestic Violence Support Services - Seattle Indian Health Board</b>		
Provides bi-monthly educational classes for women who are victims of domestic violence.	Female inmates	15 women per session
<b>Domestic Violence Support Services - Morgan Counseling Services</b>		
Provides weekly pre-treatment and educational classes for perpetrators with emphasis on examining the causes that led to the behavior.	Male inmates (?) (Perpetrators)	Varies
<b>New Connections</b>		
Community based agency that serves as a resource center for ex-offenders and is funded by St. Vincent de Paul and staffed by volunteers. Emphasis is on transitional housing and accommodation.	Inmates who will be returning to the community.	Varies
<b>People of Color Against AIDS</b>		
Do educational workshops with women on health, hygiene and sex education.	Female inmates	Varies
Focused on providing emotional support and companionship to inmates in the infirmary who are affected with HIV/AIDS and or other life threatening illnesses.	Inmates housed in the 7 <sup>th</sup> floor infirmary at KCCF.	Varies
Provide mental health and psychiatric support services to inmates.	Inmates with mental health issues	Varies
Game of chess is used to mentor and guide inmates through several inter-related mental and emotional processes and outcomes.	Minimum security inmates	20 inmates
Implemented as a result of the re-inventing government committee. One TV channel is designated to play educational videotapes on various topics.	All inmates in areas with TV access.	All inmates
Religious services, including all major religions, are available to inmates either on an individual basis or group (church services).	All inmates	Varies